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# Kongeriget Danmark

BRUGSMODELREGISTRERING NR. 9700318

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(54) Benavnelse:  
Telespolekredslæb

(57) Sammendrag:  
Telespolekredslæbet er bestemt til anvendelse i forbindelse med elektroniske apparater, navnlig høreapparater, og omfatter en telespole bestående af en kerne (2) af magnetisk blødt materiale med en viking (1) og et dermed sammenbygget mikroelektronisk kredslæb. Foruden en lavfrekvensforstærker (8) for et modtaget audiosignal indeholder det mikroelektroniske kredslæb et lavpasfilter (4) indkoblet foran lavfrekvensforstærkeren samt et højpasfilter (6) koblet til telespolen således, at de af spolen modtagne signaler opdeles i relativt lavfrekvente audiosignaler og relativt højfrekvente signaler til anvendelse ved kontrol og programmering af et høreapparat. Herved kan telespolen anvendes til modtagelse af såvel audiosignaler som signaler til programmering af høreapparatet. Forskellige former for behandling af de opdelte signaler kan udføres af kredslæbskomponenter (8, 10, 12), der ligeledes kan findes i det mikroelektroniske kredslæb. Desuden kan kredslæbet indeholde en driver (14), som kan anvendes til transmission af data fra det tilsluttede apparat, hvilket giver mulighed for tovejskommunikation.

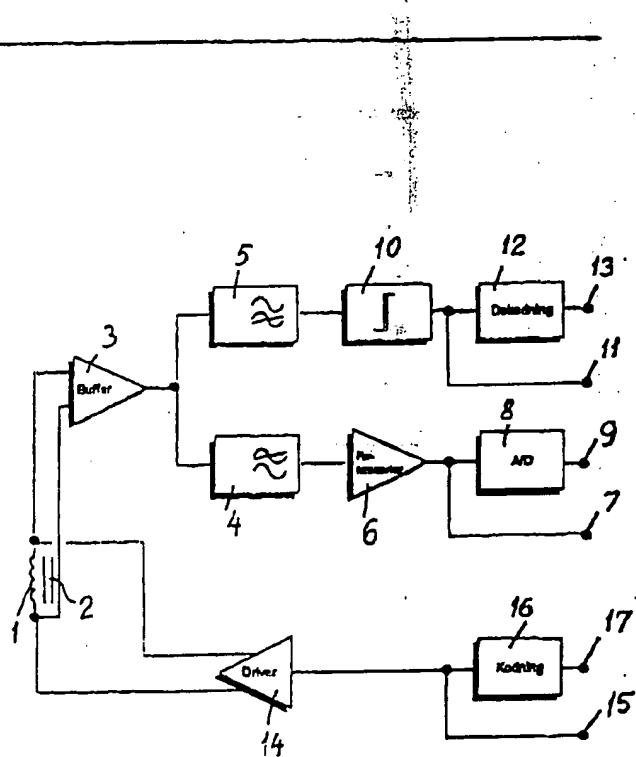


Fig. 2

Den foreliggende opfindelse angår et telespolekredsløb til anvendelse i forbindelse med elektroniske apparater, navnlig høreapparater. Et sådant telespolekredsløb omfatter en kerne af magnetisk blødt materiale med en vikling af elektrisk ledende tråd og et dermed sammenbygget elektronisk kredsløb, der indeholder en lavfrekvensforstærker for et modtaget audiosignal.

En telespole anvendes i høreapparater til at opfange elektromagnetiske signaler fra teleslyngeanlæg samt i forbindelse med telefonering. Telespolen anvendes da som supplerende signalkilde eller som alternativ signalkilde til høreapparatets primære signalkilde, dvs. høreapparats mikrofon.

Det er kendt at sammenbygge en sådan telespole med en lavfrekvensforstærker, som således afgiver et forstærket audiosignal til høreapparatet.

Fra CH-A-670 349 er det desuden kendt at anvende en telespole indbygget i et høreapparat til opfangning af elektromagnetiske signaler med frekvens over det hørbare frekvensområde beregnet til kontrol af høreapparatet eller til programmering af et programmerbart høreapparat.

Fra US-A-4 790 019 er det kendt at anvende et lavpasfilter og et højpasfilter til opdeling af signalet fra et høreapparats mikrofon til efterfølgende særskilt signalbehandling.

EP-A-448 764 viser et høreapparat, hvor der anvendes en induktiv kobling til tovejskommunikation med en programmeringsenhed.

Formålet med den foreliggende opfindelse er at tilvejebringe et telespolekredsløb af den indledningsvis angivne

art, som bedre er i stand til at udføre alle de ovenfor omtalte funktioner. Ifølge opfindelsen opnås dette ved, at der mellem telespolen og lavfrekvensforstærkeren er indkoblet et lavpasfilter, og at der til spolen desuden er koblet et højpasfilter for således at opdele de modtagne signaler i relativt lavfrekvente audiosignaler og relativt højfrekvente signaler til kontrol og/eller programmering af fx et høreapparat.

5      10     Et således indrettet telespolekredsløb er herved i stand til at udnytte telespolen, der af fysiske årsager nødvendigvis har en betydelig fysisk størrelse, både til modtagelse af audiosignal og til kontrol, regulering og programmering af det tilsluttede apparat. Dette medfører en  
15     15     pladsbesparelse, der er af væsentlig betydning i små apparater som høreapparater. I denne forbindelse skal det bemærkes, at de mikroelektroniske kredsløb har så små fysiske dimensioner, at de ikke indebærer nogen særlig mærkbar forøgelse af det samlede telespolekredsløbs størrelse til trods for den opnåede store alsidighed i anvendelsen.

20     20    

En fordelagtig udførelsesform for telespolekredsløbet ifølge opfindelsen er ejendommelig ved, at det mikroelektroniske kredsløb desuden indeholder et til højpasfiltret koblet forstærker/begrænserkredsløb, f.eks. en Schmitt-trigger, til omsætning af det modtagne HF-signal til et digitalt signal. Med et sådant digitalt signal opnås der umiddelbart en mere sikker kontrol/regulering eller programmering af det tilsluttede (høre)apparat.

25     30    

Det mikroelektroniske kredsløb kan ifølge opfindelsen yderligere indeholde en dekoder indkoblet efter forstærker/begrænserkredsløbet, og som er indrettet til efter en given protokol at dekode det digitale signal til et endeligt kontrol- og/eller programmeringssignal. Dette signal

35     35

vil have en betydeligt lavere frekvens end det modtagne kodede signal og vil dermed også være mindre følsomt for støj fra omgivelserne.

5 Signalet fra lavfrekvensforstærkeren kan umiddelbart føres til det tilsluttede apparat, men i en fordelagtig udformesform for telespolekredsløbet ifølge opfindelsen kan der til lavfrekvensforstærkeren være koblet en analog/digital omsætter, som således forsyner et tilsluttet 10 digitalt apparat med et digitalt audiosignal for tilvejebringelse af en optimal tilslutning af det af telespolen modtagne elektromagnetiske signal.

Ved en videreudvikling af telespolekredsløbet ifølge opfindelsen har dette desuden en driver, som er indrettet til på sin indgang at modtage et kodet datasignal, og hvis udgang er forbundet til telespolen. Det er herved muligt at foretage tovejskommunikation med udlæsning af datasignaler fra et tilsluttet apparat over den samme telespole, som anvendes til modtagelse af audiosignaler og til kontrol, regulering og programmering af apparatet.

Kodede signaler fra et tilsluttet apparat føres direkte til driverens indgang. Hensigtsmæssigt kan der endvidere ifølge opfindelsen være forbundet et kodningskredsløb til driverens indgang, hvorved både kodede og ukodede datasignaler fra apparatet kan udlæses ved hjælp af telespolen.

30 Opfindelsen skal herefter forklares nærmere under henvisning til tegningen, hvor

fig. 1 viser et skematisk diagram over en udførelsesform for et telespolekredsløb ifølge opfindelsen, og

fig. 2 viser en videreudvikling af telespolekredsløbet vist i fig. 1.

Telespolekredsløbet i fig. 1 omfatter en spole 1 med et 5 stort antal vindinger af tynd, elektrisk ledende tråd, der er viklet på en kerne 2 af magnetisk blødt materiale. Når spolen befinder sig i et oscillende magnetisk felt, vil dette felt på kendt måde inducere et tilsvarende 10 oscillende elektrisk signal i spolen. Det i telespolen 1, 2 inducerede elektriske signal kan eksempelvis hidrøre fra en teleslyng eller fra øretelefonen i et telefonrør og ligger i frekvensområdet op til max. ca. 20 kHz, typisk i frekvensområdet 100 Hz - 10 kHz.

15 Spolen er over et impedanstilpassende bufferkredsløb 3 forbundet med et lavpasfilter 4 og et højpasfilter 5, som begge modtager samme elektriske signal fra telespolen.

20 Det inducerede signal bliver fra lavpasfiltret 4 ført til en lavfrekvensforstærker 6, hvorfra det med et passende niveau kan føres videre som et forstærket analogt audiosignal til en udgang 7. I et tilsluttet ikke vist apparat såsom et høreapparat kan det derefter underkastes yderligere signalbehandling.

25 Det viste kredsløb omfatter også en analog/digital omsætter 8, der modtager audiosignalet fra lavfrekvensforstærkeren 6 og omsætter det til et digitalt audiosignal, som over en udgang 9 kan føres til et ikke vist digitalt apparat såsom et høreapparat til den videre signalbehandling og gengivelse ved hjælp af apparatet.

30 Det af telespolen 1, 2 opfangede højfrekvente elektromagnetiske signal vil af højpasfiltret 5 typisk vil være beslægtet til frekvensområdet over 100 kHz, og vil typisk ligge under 1 MHz. Det højpasfiltrerede signal føres til

et forstærker/begrænserkredsløb 10, der eksempelvis kan udgøres af en Schmitt-trigger, hvor det omsættes til et digitalt signal, som føres til en udgang 11 for som et ikke dekodet HF-signal at føres til et tilsluttet ikke 5 vist apparat for dekodning og yderligere signalbehandling.

Det digitale HF-signal kan imidlertid også føres til en 10 dekoder 12, som efter en given protokol dekoder det tilførte HF-signal, og det dekodede HF-signal kan derefter over en udgang 13 føres til et tilsluttet apparat. Det vil almindeligvis være fordelagtigt at foretage denne dekodning, inden signalet føres videre, idet det dekodede 15 signal har en meget lavere frekvens end det ikke dekodede HF-signal og er lettere for det tilsluttede høreapparat at arbejde med, ligesom det i langt mindre grad giver anledning til interferens andre steder.

Det højfrekvente signal vil ved et telespolekredsløb 20 ifølge opfindelsen i forbindelse med et høreapparat typisk hidrøre fra en programmerings- eller fjernbetjeningsenhed og være bestemt til at styre apparatets funktioner, f.eks. omskiftning af lavfrekvens-indgangen mellem høreapparatets mikrofon og telespolens lavfrekvensudgang, styrkeregulering, regulering af bas og diskant, regulering af høreapparatets audio-udgangssignal, indlægning af forskellige programmer i apparatets hukommelse til fastlæggelse af dettes signalbehandling mv.

30 Alle de ovenfor beskrevne kredsløbsdele 3-7, 10 og 12 vil i mikroelektronisk udførelse være beliggende på en enkelt chip og således kun optage ganske ringe plads i forbindelse med telespolen. For at have en tilstrækkelig følsomhed skal telespolen være forsynet med et relativt 35 stort antal vindinger, og telespolen er derfor den komponent i telespolekredsløbet, der er mest pladskrævende.

Ved hjælp af opfindelsen kan spolen udnyttes til flere formål, og der kan følgelig opnås en række fordele sammenlignet med den hidtidige teknik.

- 5 Den i fig. 2 viste udførelse af det omhandlede telespole-kredsløb omfatter de samme kredsløbsdele 1-13, som er beskrevet ovenfor i forbindelse med fig. 1, og har desuden en driver 14, hvis udgang er forbundet over telespolen 1, og hvis indgang er ført til en indgang 15 og over et kodningskredsløb 16 til en yderligere indgang 17, idet de to indgange 15 og 17 er bestemt til at forbindes til udgange på et ikke vist apparat, fx et digitalt høreapparat som kan afgive enten et kodet eller et ukodet datasignal.
- 10
- 15 Ved hjælp af denne udvidelse af det i fig. 1 viste telespolekredsløb er det muligt at udlæse data fra et tilsluttet digitalt høreapparat over telespolen 1, 2, eksempelvis vedrørende høreapparatets aktuelle programmering, inden eventuel ny programmering iværksættes, samt foretage kontroludlæsning af data for gennemført programmering og udlæsning af eventuelle brugerdata, der er lagret i høreapparatet.
- 20

- 25 Udlæsning foregår ved, at driveren 14 ved modtagelse af et datasignal på sin indgang 15 eller 17 omsætter data-signalen i overensstemmelse med en i forvejen fastlagt protokol, hvorefter det omsatte signal føres til telespolen 1, 2. Herved frembringer telespolen et elektromagne-tisk signal, som kan opfanges af en passende ekstern an-tenne og føres til et modtageapparatur, som typisk vil 30 være en del af en separat programmeringsenhed.

- 35 De således udsendte elektromagnetiske signaler kan pas-sende ligge i samme frekvensområde som de modtagne kon-trolsignaler, dvs. i området fra ca. 100 kHz til ca. 1 MHz.

B R U G S M O D E L K R A V

1. Telespolekredsløb til anvendelse i forbindelse med elektroniske apparater, navnlig høreapparater, og omfattende en telespole bestående af en kerne (2) af magnetisk blødt materiale med en vikling (1) af elektrisk ledende tråd og et dermed sammenbygget mikroelektronisk kredsløb, der indeholder en lavfrekvensforstærker (6) for et modtaget audiosignal,
- 10 k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at der mellem spolen (1, 2) og lavfrekvensforstærkeren (6) er indkoblet et lavpas-filter (4), og at der til spolen desuden er koblet et højpasfilter (5), således at de modtagne signaler opdeles i relativt lavfrekvente audiosignaler og relativt højfrekvente signaler til kontrol og/eller programmering.
- 20 2. Telespolekredsløb ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at det mikroelektroniske kredsløb yderligere indeholder et til højfrekvensfiltret (5) koblet forstærker/begrænserkredsløb (10), f.eks. en Schmitt-trigger, til omsætning af det modtagne HF-signal til et digitalt signal.
- 25 3. Telespolekredsløb ifølge krav 1 og 2, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at det mikroelektroniske kredsløb yderligere indeholder en efter forstærker/begrænserkredsløbet (10) indkoblet dekoder (12), som er indrettet til efter en given protokol at dekode det digitale signal til et kontrol- og/eller programmeringssignal.
- 30 4. Telespolekredsløb ifølge krav 1, 2 eller 3, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at der til lavfrekvensforstærkeren (6) desuden er koblet en analog/digital omsætter (8).

5. Telespolekredsløb ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at det omfatter en driver (14), som er indrettet til på sin indgang at modtage et kodet datasignal, og hvis udgang er  
5 forbundet over telespolen (1).

6. Telespolekredsløb ifølge krav 5, k e n d e t e g -  
n e t ved, at der til driverens (14) indgang er forbun-  
det et kodningskredsløb (16) til kodning af modtagne da-  
10 tasignaler.

7. Høreapparat k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at det om-  
fatter et telespolekredsløb ifølge krav 1-6.

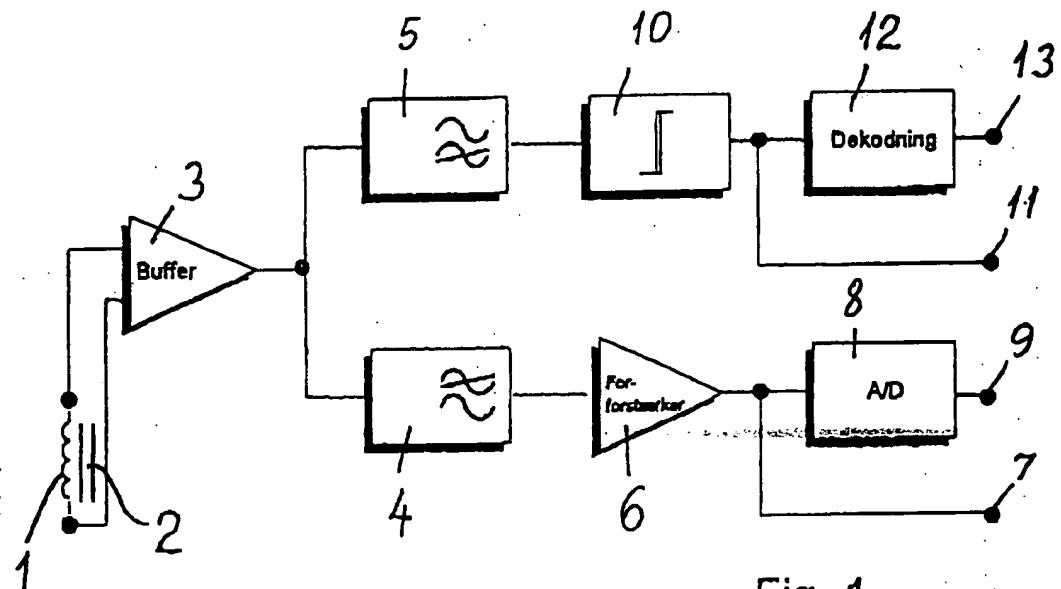


Fig. 1

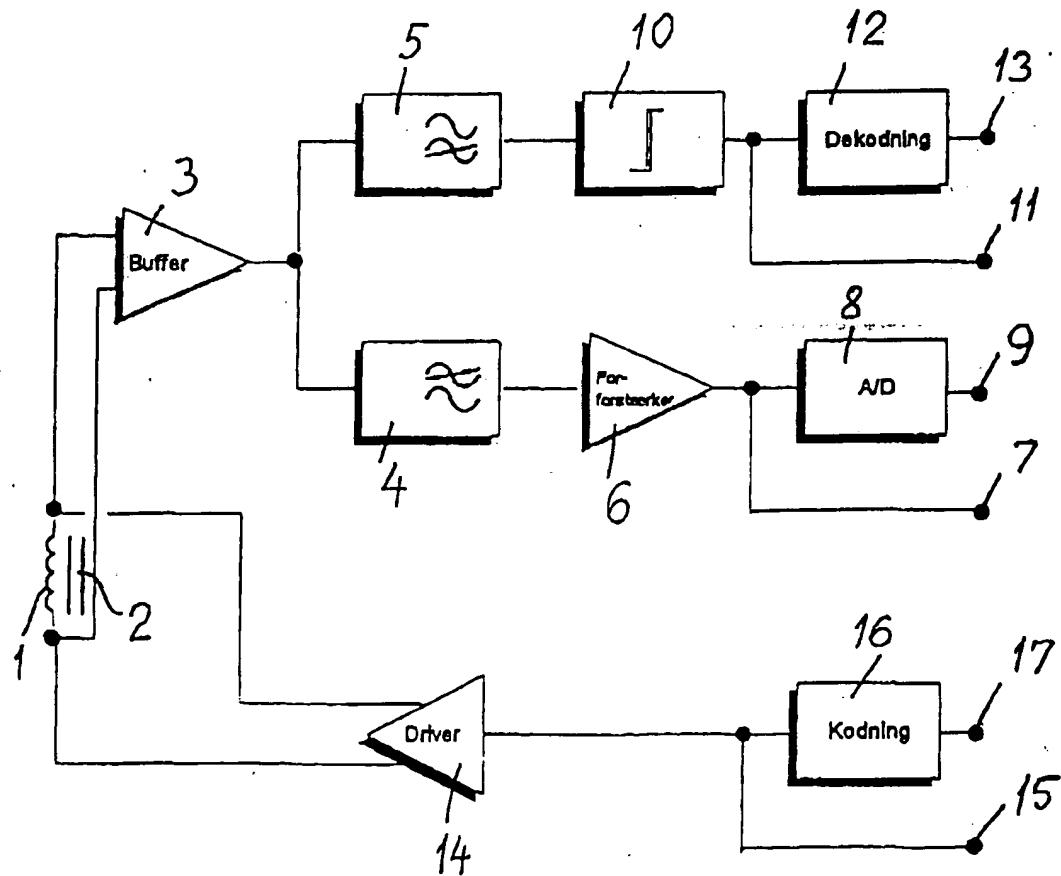


Fig. 2

Dialog

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2/9/1

DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI  
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WPI Acc No: 1989-185288/198926

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XRPX Acc No: N89-141512

Hearing aid with wireless remote vol. control - incorporates pick-up coil for HF remote control signal addressed to amplifier gain adjustment circuit

Patent Assignee: PHONAK AG (PHON-N)

Inventor: DIETHELM B

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CH 670349	A	19890531	CH 863234	A	19860812	198926 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CH 863234 A 19860812

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Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CH 670349	A	3		

Abstract (Basic): CH 670349 A

The conventional microphone (1) and loudspeaker amplifier (3) are linked via a switch (9) which the wearer of the aid may operate to switch-out the microphone (1) and substitute a direct connection of a pick-up coil (5) by shorting-out an HF coupling capacitor (6).

In these circumstances an electrical signal at ultrasonic frequency from a separate controller is amplified, high-pass filtered (4) and applied to the gain control circuit (7) of the loudspeaker amplifier (3). The pick-up coil (5) may be a microphone coil well suited to reception of the inaudible control signal, and needing no special measures to exclude extraneous influences.

ADVANTAGE - Particular components (including the loudspeaker amplifier) of the aid can be adjusted remotely to individual requirements, by a much simpler arrangement with min. additional equipment.

1/1

Title Terms: HEARING; AID; WIRELESS; REMOTE; VOLUME; CONTROL; INCORPORATE; PICK-UP; COIL; HF; REMOTE; CONTROL; SIGNAL; ADDRESS; AMPLIFY; GAIN; ADJUST; CIRCUIT

Derwent Class: W04

International Patent Class (Additional): H04R-025/02

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(64) **Name:**  
Telecoil circuit

(57) **Summary:**  
The telecoil circuit intended for use in connection with electronic instruments, especially hearing instruments, comprises a core (2) of a magnetic soft material with a winding (1) and thus a built-up microelectronic circuit. Apart from an audio-frequency amplifier (3) for a received audio signal, the microelectronic circuit contains a low-pass filer (4), which is coupled in before the low-frequency amplifier and a high-pass filter (5) connected to the telecoil separating the signals received by the coil into relative low-frequency signals and relative high-frequency signals for use in connection with supervision and programming of hearing instruments. This way, the telecoil can be used to receive both audio signals and signals for programming of hearing instruments. Different ways of processing the separated signals can be carried out by circuit components (8, 10, 12), which are also part of the micro electronic circuit. Further, the circuit may include a driver (14) used for transmission of data from the connected instrument making possible two-way communication.

The present invention concerns a telecoil circuit used in connection with electronic instruments, mainly hearing instruments. Such a telecoil circuit includes a core of magnetic soft material with a winding of electrical conductive wire and thus a built-up electronic circuit, which contains a low-frequency amplifier for receipt of an audio signal.

A telecoil is used in hearing instruments to pick up electro magnetic signals from induction loop systems and in connection with telephoning. The telecoil is then used as an alternative signal source, i.e. the microphone of the hearing instrument.

It is common property to build together such a telecoil with a low-frequency amplifier, this way supplying an intensified audio signal for the hearing instrument.

Further, from CH-A-670 349 it is known that a telecoil built into a hearing instrument can pick up electro magnetic signals with frequencies above the audible frequency range to control the hearing instrument or for programming of a programmable hearing instrument.

From US-A-4 790 019 it is known that a low-pass filter and a high-pass filter can be used for distribution of the signal from a microphone of a hearing instrument for the succeeding separate signal processing.

EP-A-448 764 shows a hearing instrument where an inductive coupling to two-way communication with a programming unit is used.

The purpose of the present invention is to provide a telecoil circuit of the above-mentioned type, which is better able to perform the above-mentioned functions. According to the invention, this is obtained by coupling in a low-pass filter between the telecoil and the low-frequency amplifier and by connecting a high-pass filter to the coil to divide the signals received into relatively low-frequency audio signals and relatively high-frequency signals to monitor and program for example hearing instruments.

A telecoil circuit designed as described above is this way able to utilize the telecoil, which for physical reasons necessarily is of a certain physical size, for both receipt of audio signals and for monitoring, regulation and programming of the instrument connected. This results in space saving of certain significance for small instruments as hearing instruments. In this connection it should be noted that the micro electric circuit has such small physical dimensions that they do not imply particular noticeable increase of the total size of the telecoil circuit in spite of the obtained large versatility of usage.

The advantageous embodiment of the telecoil circuit according to the invention is characterized by the fact that the microelectronic circuit also contains an amplifier/clipper circuit, e.g. a Schmitt-trigger, which is connected to the high-pass filter, for the purpose of converting the received HF signal into a digital signal. Such a signal secures a safer control/regulation or programming of the connected (hearing) instrument.

According to the invention, the microelectronic circuit could also contain a decoder coupled in after the amplifier/clipper circuit, and which according to a given protocol is prepared for decoding the digital signal into a final control and/or programming signal. This signal will have a considerable lower frequency than the received coded signal and this way be less sensitive to noise from the surroundings.

The signal from the low-frequency amplifier can be transmitted directly to the connected instrument, however, in an advantageous embodiment of the telecoil circuit. According to the invention, a low-frequency amplifier could be attached an analog/digital converter, which this way supplies a connected digital instrument with a digital audio signal for the establishment of optimal connection of the electromagnetic signal received by the telecoil.

According to the invention, the telecoil circuit could, when further developed, include a driver, which can receive a coded data signal through its entry and where the output is connected to the telecoil. This makes

possible the establishment of a two-way communication with readout of data signals from a connected instrument via the same telecoil, which is used to receive an audio signal and for control, regulation and programming of the instrument.

Coded signals from a connected instrument are conveyed directly to the entry of the driver. According to the invention it could be expedient to connect a coding circuit to the entry of the driver, and in doing so both coded and non-coded data signals from the instrument could be read by means of the telecoil.

Referring to drawing no. 1, the invention hereafter will be described in detail, where

fig. 1 shows a schematic chart of an embodiment of a telecoil circuit according to the invention, and

fig. 2 shows a development of the telecoil circuit shown in fig. 1.

The telecoil circuit in fig. 1 includes a coil (1) with a number of windings of thin, electronic conducting wire, which is wound onto a coil (2) of magnetic soft material. When the coil is in an oscillating magnetic field, this field will in an known way induce a corresponding oscillating electrical signal in the coil. The electrical signal induced in the telecoil (1, 2) could for example arise from a wire loop or from the receiver in a telephone receiver. The signal is in the frequency area of up to max. approx. 20 kHz, typically 100 Hz – 10 kHz.

The coil is via an impedance adapted buffer circuit (3) connected to a low-pass filter (4) and a high-pass filter (5), which both receive the same electrical signal from the telecoil.

From the low-pass filter (4), the induced signal is lead to a low-frequency amplifier (6), from which it at a suitable level can be transmitted as an analogue audio signal to the output (7). In a connected instrument (not shown) as for example a hearing instrument, it could hereafter be subjected to further signal processing.

The circuit shown also includes an analog/digital converter (8), which receives the audio signal from the low-frequency amplifier (6) and converts it into a digital audio signal, which via output (9) can be transmitted to a digital instrument (not shown) as for example a hearing instrument for additional signal processing and reproduction by means of an instrument.

The high-frequency electromagnetic signal picked up by the telecoil (1, 2) will by the high-pass filter (5) usually be limited to the frequency field above 100 kHz, typically below 1 mHz. The high-pass filtered signal is led to an amplifier/clipper circuit (10), which for example could consist of a Schmitt-trigger, where the signal is converted into a digital signal led to output (11) as a decoded HF-signal, which is then transmitted to a connected instrument (not shown) for decoding and further signal processing.

The digital HF-signal could also be led to a decoder (12), which according to a given protocol decodes the supplied HF-signal. The decoded HF-signal can hereafter via output (13) be transferred to a connected instrument. Normally, it will be advantageous to carry out this decoding before the signal is pursued further as the decoded signal has a much lower frequency than the non-decoded HF-signal and is easier for the connected hearing instrument to work with just as, to a far less extent, it is the occasion of interference in other places.

According to the invention, the high-frequency signal will in case of a telecoil circuit in connection with a hearing instrument typically arise from a programming or remote control unit and intended for controlling the functions of the instrument for example exchange of low-frequency entry between the microphone of the hearing instrument and the low-frequency output of the telecoil, volume control, regulation of low and high frequency, regulation of the audio output signal of the hearing instrument, incorporation of different programs into the memory of the instrument for determination of the signal process etc.

All the above-described circuits (3-7, 10 and 12) will in a microelectronic design be placed in a single chip and this way only occupy very little space in connection with the telecoil. To obtain sufficient sensitivity, the telecoil must be provided with a relatively large number of windings. The telecoil therefore is the component in the telecoil circuit, which is the most bulky. By means of the invention, the coil can be used for a number of purposes, and, consequently, has a number of advantages compared to the present technique can be obtained.

The design illustrated in fig. 2 of the present telecoil circuit includes the same circuit parts (1-13), which are described above in connection with fig 1. Further, it is equipped with a driver (14), the output of which is connected via the telecoil (1), and the entry of which is lead to an entry (15) and via a coding signal (16) to an additional entry (17) as the two entries (15 and 17) are determined to be connected to the output of an instrument (not shown), for example a digital hearing instrument, which could provide either a coded or a non-coded data signal.

The extension of the telecoil circuit shown in fig. 1 makes it possible to read out data from a connected digital hearing instrument via the telecoil (1, 2) for example regarding the actual programming of the hearing instrument before any further programming is initiated, and carry out a test readout of data for effected programming and readout of any user data, which are stored in the hearing instrument.

The readout is done by the driver (14) at receipt of a data signal (15 and 17). The data signal is converted in accordance with an already fixed protocol. Hereafter, the converted signal is transmitted to the telecoil (1, 2). This way, the telecoil produces an electromagnetic signal, which can be picked up by a suitable external antenna and transmitted to a receiving set, which typically will be part of a separate programming unit.

It would be suitable to place the transmitted electromagnetic signals within the same frequency area as the received control signals, i.e. approx. 100 kHz – approx. 1 MHz.

## Functional Design Requirements

1. Telecoil circuit used in connection with electronic instruments, mainly hearing instruments, including a telecoil consisting of coil (2) of magnetic soft material with a winding (1) of electric leading wire and this way a built together microelectronic circuit, which contains a low-frequency amplifier (6) for a received audio signal, characterized by the fact that between the coil (1, 2) and the low-frequency amplifier (6) is coupled in a low-pass filter (4), and that a high-pass filter (5) is also connected to the coil so that the received signals are divided into relative low-frequency audio signals and relative high-frequency signals for control and/or programming.
2. Telecoil circuit according to requirement 1, characterized by the fact that the micro electronic circuit also contains an amplifier/clipper circuit (10) for example a Schmitt-trigger for conversion of the received HF-signal into a digital signal.
3. Telecoil circuit according to requirements 1 and 2, characterized by the fact that the microelectronic circuit also contains a decoder (12), which is coupled in after the amplifier/clipper circuit (10) and prepared according to a given protocol to decode the digital signal into a control and/or programming signal.
4. Telecoil circuit according to requirements 1, 2 and 3, characterized by the fact that to the low-frequency amplifier (6) also is connected to an analog/digital converter (8).
5. Telecoil circuit according to any of the above mentioned requirements, characterized by the fact that it contains a driver (14), which is designed to receive a coded data signal via its entry, and that the output is connected to a telecoil (1).
6. Telecoil circuit according to requirement 5, characterized by the fact that to the entry of the driver (14) is connected a coding circuit (16) for coding of received data signals.
7. Hearing instrument characterized by the fact that it contains a telecoil circuit according to requirements 1-6.

Fig. 1

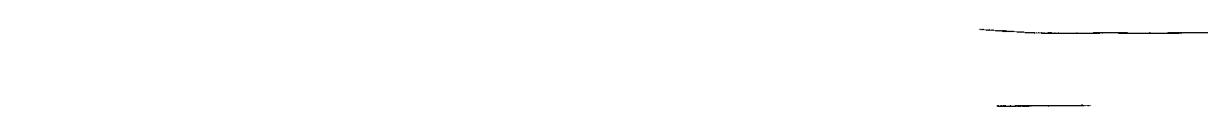


Fig. 2

